showing the rate of crime per lakh population reported in the 7 Union Territories and 4 Metropolitan Cities during 1985 is attached (*See* below).

(b) To have an effective check on crimes in the capital, steps like increased foot and mobile patrolling, intensive checking of hotels and guest houses, posting of pickets at vulnerable places, action against bad characters and criminals, vigilance at crowded places, appointment of special police officers and inter-State/inter-district meetings have been taken.

Statement

Rate of crime per lakh of population during **1985** *(Cognisable IPC cases)*

Name of Union Territories and Metropolitan Cities.	Rate of crime per lakh population
UNION TERRITORIES :	
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	290.0
2. Chandigarh	309.7
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	329.0
4. Delhi	409.6
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	321.0
6. Lakshadweep	97.7
7. Pondicherry	414.6
METROPOLITAN CITIES	
8. Bombay	381.5
9. Calcutta	437.4
10. Delhi	505.1
11. Madras	263.1

Safety of Indian Embassy Officials in Beirut

1623. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the fierce fighting between the rival muslim militias, the functioning of the Indian Embassy in the Lebanese Capital of Beirut has been completely disrupted and that the staff of the Embassy is facing hardship because of non-availability of food, disruption of water supply, etc. besides danger to their lives; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure the safety of the Indian Embassy officials and to safeguard their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The normal functioning of our mission in Beirut was disrupted during the period February 17 to 21 1987 due to clashes between rival militias in the vicinity of

chancery. Some damage was casused to the chancery building. During this period the staff of the mission had to be confined to inner rooms of the chancery or to their residences and some hardship was caused due to disruption of normal supplies, water and electricity. The situation has improved considerably since February 22, 1987.

(b) The mission is protected by two India-based security guards and a round the clock armed guard provided by the Lebanese authorities. The staff have been advised to restrict their movements and have been provided with special transport facilities. The morale of mission members has remained high.

Payment of dues to mill workers in Bombay by N.T.C.

1624. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the dues of the textile workers in Bombay, mill-wise to be paid by the National Textile Corporation; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take for its prompt payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) A Statement showing the dues of workers, mill-wise, in nationalised mills of NTC in Bombay, is attached (*see* below). Payment of dues will be made when workers present themselves for receiving these dues after completion of the required formalities.

Statement

Mill-wise dues of workers in nationalised mills under NTC (SM) and NTC (MN), Bombay

	Amount payable (Rs. in lakhs)
NTC (SOUTH MAHARASHTRA). BOMBAY	
Apollo Textile Mills	0.60
Bharat Textile Mills	3.04
Digvijay Textile Mills	..
Jupiter Textile Mills	2.78
Mumbai Textile Mills	0.90
New Hind Textile Mills	6.49
TOTAL	13.81
NTC (MAHARASHTRA NORTH) BOMBAY	
India United Mills No. 1	21.02
India United Mills No. 2	14.62
India United Mills No. 3	13.69
India United Mills No. 4	7.56
India United Mills No. 5	1.55
India United Mills Dye works	..
TOTAL	58.44